2: Rock K-5 (1934- ) 1947 AF16 Southwest China AF16

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PLATE 4.—WEST SHORE OF THE TA-LI ERH HAI

大理洱海西岸

Fishing boats with cormorants in the foreground. The trees are willows. The lake is thirty miles long and from three to seven miles wide; its elevation is 6,800 feet above sea level.

[p.28 D]

5: Davies G-5 (1894-1900) 1909 AF16 Southwest China AF16

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*Photo by Major H. R. Davies*

Cormorant fishers in the Chien-ch'ang Valley

*Plate LI*

[Face p. 222]

7: Hu K-5 (1934- ) 1946 AF16 Southwest China AF16



437 farms here are within a few miles of a market. Each town has usually three or four market days per week, which alternate with those of the neighboring towns. The larger places have a daily
437 market. The produce is usually carried on men's backs on shoulder poles, or loaded on wheelbarrows. The noise of the wheelbarrows
489 on the stone-paved roads in the quiet of the early morning is as genuinely Chengtu Plain as many of its other unique landscape features. This peculiar noise, together with that much-advertised smell of night soil in the oriental farm fields, adds another unique double feature to the already too-colorful Chengtu-Plain landscape.

Moreover, in spite of the obstruction of irrigation dams, the extensive inter-communicating canal systems in the Plain help provide channels by way of which many of the villagers in the Plain can send their produce (such as vegetables, fruits, poultry, pork, and other products) to the city or to other towns by boat. And at the same time they bring home their purchases by the same conveyance. The canals thus facilitate considerably the otherwise very difficult transportation conditions. Here reminds one of the similar scene, though on a much smaller scale, which is commonly seen in the Great-Lake Canal regions (such as the Wu-shih and Soochow areas) of the Lower Yangtse Delta.

226 g) Practice of aqui-culture.--Because there are thousands of acres of ponds and water-covered paddy fields in Chengtu Plain, aqui-culture is also practiced here. The principal activity along this line is fishing--for fish, frogs, snails, and crabs. Cormorant fishing is particularly characteristic. Because the Min River and other streams in this area are fairly clear during some months of the year, the fish can be easily seen as they hurry upstream to spawn. Thus, the cormorant catch is generally very successful here. Other phases of aqui-culture include digging for aquatic plants, such as lotus seeds, water chestnuts (Trapa nateus), and Calladum, which are all delicacies to the people here.

162 Chengtu Plain occupies an area of approximately 6,000 square kilometers, about one-twenty-fifth of the total area of the Basin proper, as delimited in the present study. But it has a population of more than 4,000,000 people, or about one-twelfth of the total population of the province. The average population density of Chengtu Plain is a little over 700 persons per square kilometer, or nearly 1,800 persons per square mile. Nowhere in